

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

work. It is a monument of patient labor, sound judgment, and good rhythmical feeling, even if not perfect in this respect. It has the advantage of being up to date, of having made use of the latest publications, such as those of the Early English Text Society, edited by Ellis, Morris, and Skeat, with whose metrical views it is, in the main, in agreement, and of presenting in one view a historical development of English verse from the earliest times to the middle of the sixteenth century, thus filling a void felt by all English scholars. Especially is this want felt in respect to Anglo-Saxon verse, for English scholars have not heretofore given much attention to this subject, and Schipper's section is the best concise treatment of it that we possess. As suggested above, it should be translated and put into the hands of students of Anglo-Saxon poetry in all of our colleges where this study is pursued.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

Aristidis Quintiliani de Musica libri III, cum brevi annotatione de diagrammatis proprie sic dictis, figuris, scholiis cet., codicum MSS edidit Albertus IAHNIUS, Dr. phil. hon., sodal. Acad. Monac., etc. Berolini: Calvary & Co., 1882. 8°. pg. LXII et 97.

The epoch of the Greek writer on the theory of music, Aristides, is not exactly known. He lived, however, after Cicero's time, for he criticizes some of his disputations (II, c. 70); he probably lived before Ptolemy wrote his Harmonica, for he scarcely would have failed to mention it if he had perused its contents. Aristides, who is a most instructive writer, had never before been published, except by Marcus Meibomius (Amstelod. Elzev. 1652), who edited his work together with the musical writings of six other ancient authors. See also Jul. Caesar: Die Grundzüge der griechischen Rhythmik im Anschluss an Aristides Quintilianus erläutert. On pages XLVI-LVII the manuscripts are described which Jahn has compared for the present edition. Dr. Jahn is Secretary of the Federal Department of the Interior at Berne, Switzerland. He is well known as a keen archaeologist and historian; as to philology, he has in lateryears published the writings of Methodius (Sanct. Methodii opera et S. Methodius plotinizans, Halae 1865). Of his earlier works we may mention: S. Basilius M. plotinizans, Bernae 18342.

A. S. G.